## AWAIIAN GAZET

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FRIDAY

APRIL 14

#### THE LIMIT IS REACHED

"We are here to stay. If conditions require it, we will protect ourselves. When we think that this town requires to be cleaned up, we will clean it up, irrespective of who is affected."-Major Timberlake.

"If you want federal control of the health situation, just allow things to

continue as they are. 24 Doctor Ramus.

Yesterday, thanks to a senate committee which held up a bill giving the board of health authority to do something for the health of the community, in order that the city health department could rush through an ordinance giving it power to further demonstrate its incompetency, cholera reappeared in Honolulu and one more life has gone to be added to the list of sacrificed ones, sacrificed to as despicable politics as could be conceived.

When cholera came, the board of health closed the poi shops, in the face of the opposition of the ignorant, despite the sneers of some who should have been among the first to back any movement toward stamping out the disease, and in defiance of the vicious attacks of politicians imputing motives to the board as little as the motives which brought them to the defense of the filthy manufacturers of the food product. With the closing of the shops ended the epidemic.

With the end of the epidemic returned the politicians to their pickings. The bill intended to give the board authority to do what the city health authorities had neglected to do was carefully sidetracked in the senate health committee, of which the notorious Willie Crawford is clerk. There it lay dormant, while the city health officials took steps to sidetrack it and retain in their hands the power over the poi shops that they want, for why, only they and Willie Crawford can tell. Under the authority they have consistently misused, these city officials allowed the poi shops to reopen and on the very day that the senate killed the Poi Bill cholera reappears.

What more does this community want in the way of evidence and death before it insists on ways and means of safeguarding the public health and driving those politicians who are dabbling with the lives of the people into the obscurity they deserve? Do we have to wait until pest commences to exact its toll from among the white people of the community? It appears that so long as only hamble Hawaiians are to die that we will tolerate con

ditions that are killing them.

In the first place, to make sure that yesterday's lesson has taught some thing, Doctor Mackall of the city's health department should be asked for his resignation. No further proof of his incompetency should be demanded. He explains that the responsibility for the reopening of the particular shop from which came infected poi on Tuesday rests upon Supervisor Kruger, who "went over his head," but he as a physician can not place blame upon a layman in a matter in which he is paid to control. If the health of this community is to rest upon the say-so of Mr. Kruger, a watchmaker, so be it, but remove the physician who will delegate his powers to anyone and allow anyone to open the way for death to stalk abroad among the Hawaiians and others who may used the infected poi,

If Supervisor Kruger, as is claimed, went over the head of the city physician and allowed the reopening of a pol shop condemned by county, territorial and federal officials, assuming a right to do so through his position as chairwan of a supervisorial committee, he should be impeached. A man who will take upon himself to interfere in a matter of this kind, presuming upon power unfortunately delegated to him, is not fit to be further trusted with any power. If Supervisor Kruger supposes that as chairman of the health committee he is at liberty to endanger the health of the community, the sooner he is removed from office the better.

The limit has been reached. Bungling incompetence and political procrastination have cost this city enough. The time has come to end it. Health matters must be placed back in the hands of the territorial authorities and, if abused there, must be placed in the hands of the federal authorities.

Better that we ask the federal authorities to come to our aid than have them come unasked, and come they will and very soon unless it can be demonstrated that Honolulu is bigger than the little men in power.

Seven months ago the territorial health authorities called the attention of the city health authorities to the filthy conditions of the poi shops. Nothing was done by the supervisors then in control. Nothing has been done by the supervisors now in control except to pass an ordinance to save their faces and undo all the board of health has done by reopening practically every condemned shop, including the shop from which the death-dealing poi has been distributed

This is the condition which this community faces. The legislature has refused thus far to give the board of health the authority it requires to safeguard the health of the community. There are bills now before the legislature to extend the power of the board. These must be passed, even should county be inconvenienced at the lack of dirt that may result

If we desire federal control, which probably many do now, it is only necessary, as pointed out by Doeter Ramus, to let things go on as they are for a short time longer, when the stench of them will reach Washington.

In the meanwhile, let us hope that the young Hawaiian who writhed in agony yesterday until death came to his relief, will not have given his life in vain. Let us also hope that the probable spread of the disease will not come about and that his life will be the last lost through the past two week's exhibition of almost criminal incompetence.

### IS THE SENATOR STILL HERE?

comes from a reliable source. It indicates that there is still work going on to deplete the already inadequate labor supply of Hawaii.

It may be that other labor agents are working on other of the Islands. Yesterday, from different sources, came information that a strange steame was lying off the coast of Molokai. Members of the crew of the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa report sighting an unknown steamer. Japanese fishermen report the presence of the Senator yesterday morning in local waters.

The steamer may have been a phantom, but it is extraordinary if something not in existence should have been seen by different persons.

Representatives of the planters are not inclined to credit the idea that the Senator is still hanging around to complete her emigrant list. They did not credit the idea that the Senator would defy local law, either; or that she would leave Hawaiian waters without clearance papers.

## RESPONSIBILITY AND STRINGS.

Limiting the tax rates to be struck by the various boards of supervisors to one and one eighth per cent means fixing the tax rate at that figure. By it we get an increased taxation without any corresponding advantage of being able to fix responsibility for extravagance. Responsibility with a string to it offers every advantage to place blame for every mistake upon the string.

The fight made against the tax bill as it originally passed means only on thing. It means that the heaviest taxpayers acknowledge that they have elected men in whom they have no confidence to govern the city. The lack of confidence may be justified, but when are things to be so adjusted that we will not feel compelled to mistrust those whom we elect f

Better a two or a three per cent tax rate once with economy to follow than a perpetual one and one-eighth rate and that wasted.

The wise men of the senate have provided as an amendment to the Direct Primary Bill that voters shall declare sixty days ahead of the time to vote what ticket they propose to support. Considering that the sensiors themselves, in many lastances, do not know twonly-hour hours ahead what their two vote will be on anything, this is an extraordinary proviso. There is nothing in reason why anyone should announce at any time what his political affiliations may be and the amendment to the Direct Primary Bill is only a cowardly effort to kill the measure by those not men enough to fight it openly. Talk about stabbing children in the back! This is shooting them in their sleep.

Children who have been stabled in the back may now call upon the house educational committee for their courtplanter,

#### THE LINE OF IMPROVEMENT.

When this paper assounced yesterday that "The limit is reached" in the NET PROFITS WERE nismanagement on the part of the sivic authorities in health matters, a practically ununimous charge of approval went up from the citizens. With scarcely dissenting voice it was agreed on all sides that the limit had been reached.

The legislature bestirred itself in hastening the passage of bills before it to place the territorial board of health in supreme control of health affairs in all the counties. The Poi Bill, which had been indefinitely postponed the H. C. & S. COMPANY ON MAUI BILL PROVIDES PRACTICAL WAY day before, was taken up for reconsideration and placed back among the measures to be passed. The city supervisors got busy among themselves and were prepared to accept the resignation of City Physician Mackall as soon as it might be presented. In view of the unanimous demand that this resigns tion be forthcoming, it cannot be long delayed, if it has not already been sent in.

tion be forthcoming, it cannot be long delayed, if it has not already been sent in.

The Star and the Bulletin agree with The Advertiser that Mackall has holders of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company of Maui, held in See any necessity for anything except federal control, and puts down the present deployable state of the sity to a displication to the sity to a displication of the sity to deplorable state of the city to a "political row" between the two health poards.

This is decidedly unfair to President Mott-Smith, to former President Mark P. Robinson, and to other presidents who preceded them. The territorial board of health is not in politics and there has never been a fact produced to show that it is.

To support its contention that Hawaii should have federal control of health, without attempting territorial control again, our contemporary quotes the opinions of a number of local physicians. Unfortunately the opinions of those who failed to agree with the Star, of whom there were several, were omitted.

The Bulletin believes that the elimination of Mackall will settle all the difficulties, but Mackall, however incompetent he may be, is not alone responsible for all that has gone on. The system is at fault and there will never be any improvement so long as politicians of the Lot Lane and Chris Holt strine can be foisted upon the municipal payroll as health inspectors. So long as any city physician has to depend upon political pull for his job and accept the cheapest kind of politicians as his assistants, just that long will continue the conditions that have disgraced this city for two years, daily growing worse and culminating in what we are now undergoing. Even a competent board of health could do nothing if the city loads up its branch of the health department with dead wood.

The people of this city desire that the control of health matters go back the Territory; they do not, except as a last resort, desire military control of the health situation, although we are daily coming closer to it under present

There is need of a city physician, but that official should be competent and also be content with doing his duty as a city physician, and keeping his hands out of politics. Whoever is to be city physician should be given unhampered control of his department in order that he may satisfactorily carry out the sanitary regulations of the board of health. There should be no meddling with him so long as he properly carries on his duties.

Politics and sanitation cannot mix and the people now seem to be deter mined that the mixture need not be attempted,

#### KEEFE AND AMERICANIZING HAWAII.

If Commissioner Keefe relies upon the Americanization of this Territory through the plantation laborers, he is probably correct in his statements that wages upon the plantations will have to go up. The plantations have offered conditions to white laborers tempting enough to bring them here, but they have not proved tempting enough to keep them here, the reports of the wage scale on the mainland, exaggerated by distance, attracting the white immigrants away. It is impossible for the plantations to pay a higher scale of wages to white men than to men of other color doing similar work, and it is equally impossible for the plantations to pay all their laborers on a scale that would induce the average white man to remain upon the plantations as a laborer.

That the plantation owners and managers have been in earnest in their attempts to satisfactorily adjust plantation conditions to hold white laborers is a fact, known to everyone who is familiar with the work done and the expense entailed by the plantations in their effort to live up to the promises

That they have failed is equally a fact. There are fewer white men on the plantations today than there have ever been.

This does not mean that Hawaii can not be Americanized. It only means that the attempts made along the lines tried out have been fruitless.

If a way could be opened whereby the plantations could secure a labor supply that could not be taken away and which would not leave, such as China could furnish within a month, all the money and all the time consumed in attempting the impossible could be devoted to the possible-to the task of opening public lands, bringing Americans to live upon them and providing a market for their produce-and carry on the work of Americanizing the Territory through the small farmer. The matter of splitting up the plantations can be attended to after other available lands are in the hands of homesteaders who are developing their holdings.

Any further attempts to Americanize through the plantations will only result in further failures, while efforts to cut up the plantations for home steaders while there is other land available is to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs for the Territory.

Commissioner Keefe has said nothing in his report that should discourage those who want to help on the Americanization of Hawaii by substituting good oriental labor for poor oriental labor and obviating the whole trouble of labor recruiting for the benefit of the plantations by those who could use their time and money otherwise to better advantage for Hawaii,

One thing is axiomatic: We can not Americanize

however fat they may become on plantation wages. We are getting further and further away from any possible statehood and from ultimately becoming an "American" Territory. The defeat of the "Marricher in sucrose in 1910 than for the ket Superintendent Bill" in the house yesterday shoved us back still another notch.

Molasses.

#### IS ONE LESSON SUFFICIENT?

The residents of Honolulu are borrified at having thrust upon them the proof of what this paper has been telling for months past regarding health 1910. and sanitation conditions in the city. Some day, and it may be this day, The wireless received by The Advertiser yesterday from Hilo, announcing there will be equal horror, equal indignation and an equal popular demand that labor agents are at work there and that laborers are gatheing in Hilo, for reform, when the proof is thrust upon the city of the conditions existing livery of molasses in tank cars was comregarding fire protection.

Honolulu is daily being placed in a more and more dangerous position. Daily the city grows and daily the fire department lessens in efficiency. Throughout the tenement districts of Honolulu, firetraps have trebled during the past year. Where there was plenty of open ground a few months ago from which to fight a fire, is now a jam of the cheapest kind of structures, rushed up without regard for fire safety or sanitation in order to beat the possible extension of the fire limits and the enactment of a modern building to the Coast, leaving a balance on hand ordinance. In the suburban sections the city has grown extensively, and of 2210 tons. downtown Honolulu has kept up with the outside growth.

In all this time, with the exception of replenishing part of the hose, the Honolulu fire department has been turned down in every request for additional apparatus, for more fire halls and for apparatus to replace what is wearing out.

Almost a year ago, Fire Chief Thurston informed this paper that should crease for every degree under 50 per Almost a year ago, Fire Unier Thurston informed this paper sand his men, cent.

a fire in the business section of the city once get a good start be and his men, We should realize a profit of at least

with what they have to use, could not control it.

Over a year ago, Secretary Gurrey of the fire insurance underwriters informed this paper that insurance rates in Honolulu were very high because the insurers expected Honolulu to be burned down at any time and were laying up a fund out of insurance rates to meet the fire claims they fully expected to pay.

Honolulu has a fire chief and a corps of firemen that are not beaten in efficiency in any city of the Union, but firemen must have something with which to fight a fire. Their bravery and their training will not meet an emergency unless adequate and proper fire-fighting apparatus is provided.

The Advertiser sincerely hopes that it will not have to say in regard to the fire department what it has said in regard to the health department

of the city, that the milk has been split and the fault for it lies altogether with the citizens who will not move until it is too late.

Studied neglect of health conditions, encouraged by the indifference of the public to warnings, has cost us lives and money; the public is today, through its indifference to the warnings of the fire chief and others, putting itself into a position to receive another blow, when money will go up in smoke and the number of lives that may be last will be ten times what the cholors.

We have made a careful examination of the pipes on the Haikn dit h, which are thirty-two years old and, while there is no cause for uneasiness, a good will require renewing during the next two or three rainy seasons. This work itself into a position to receive another blow, when money will go up in smoke and the number of lives that may be last will be ten times what the cholors.

As a valuous are expensive, both as has cost us.

Is not one lesson sufficient, or must we be graduated in every line?

Better a dead direct primary bill than one so cluttered up with smendments that it would have defeated the whole object of direct primary legis-

# OVER \$2,000,000

PAID \$1,600,000 IN DIVIDENDS.

Orop of 1910.

Grinding began on November 8, 1909, and was finished June 14, 1910, with the very satisfactory result that we manufactured 56,865 tons of sugar, which is our record yield.

The crop was harvested from 6488 acres of cane, plant and ratoon, which

acres of cane, plant and ratoon, which yielded an average of 8.76 tons of sugar per acre. This large yield was due in part to excellent jnice; in fact, our jnice is the richest in the Territory. It only took 6.89 tons of cane to make a ton of sugar.

The sugar yields for the various months of the crop were as follows:

Tons of cane per ton of commercial sugar—November, 1909, 7.45; December, 1909, 7.18; January, 1910, 6.93; February, 1910, 6.97; March, 1910, 6.91; AApril, 1910, 6.66; May, 1910, 6.90; Our for reclaiming insanifary lands and for payment to the owners of not less.

up largely of our lightest rations; land may be paid to the owner out of also to the fact that the juices have the revolving fund, and that the land been poor on account of the heavy rains may be sold thereafter at public and

well advanced.

The steam plows started on November 3, but owing to the unusually rainy weather have been shut down more than half the time during December and January. Nevertheless, 1050 acres have been first-plowed.

Sugar Factory. Mills—The past year saw the harvesting of the largest crop in the history of this plantation. The mills were driven a little harder than in 1909, the driven a little harder than in 1909, the average tons of case ground per hour being 97.85, as against 96.12 tons the previous year. The total manufacturing loss for the crop was 14.27 per cent, as against 13.95 per cent for the previous crop. The difference in the previous crop. The difference in the percentage of loss of the two crops is due to the fact that the came was much such a festival depended largely upon the contraction.

In the fall of 1909 negotiations were entered into with the Western Distilleries Company for the sale of waste molasses. The contract for this was finally signed on the 14th of February, molasses.

The erection of a storage tank at Kahului for the molasses was completed the second week of March, and the de-

In the mean time, between the commencement of the 1910 crop and the completion of the storage tank, we had wasted 4714 tons of molasses. Since the completion of the tank, up to the 1st of February, 1911, we have shipped to Kabului 9008 tons, of which 6798 The molasses is sold on the basis of

\$9 per ten for a combined sugar con-tent of 50 per cent, with an advance

\$50,000 per annum on our waste mo Insues.

The average head of water delivered by all the stations for the past year was 234 feet, and the average cost per million gallons was \$10.25.

Ditches. The following is the ditch report:

1910—Average per day: Lowrie, 49.30 million gallons: Haike, 31.44 million gallons: Waihes, 22.67 million gallons.
Total, 103.41 million gallons.
We have made a careful examination of the mines on the Helky Att.

As syphons are expensive, both as to cost and maintenance, we are now having a survey made with the object in view of tunneling around as many of these guidhes as possible.

Hibsi Wharf.
The old Hebsi wharf, which was going to please rapidly, has been re-

TO ELIMINATE SWAMPS AND 'SEETERS.

An important bill, introduced by Representative Norman Watkins, is one providing the method for reclaiming insanitary lands, authorizing the Territory to foreclose on them and the establishment of a self-perpetuating fund

for the expenses of the work.

The bill, known as H. B. 225, is entitled an act to smend chapter 83 be Revised Laws of Hawan, relating the Revised Laws of Hawaii, relating to insanitary land, by amending sections 1025, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032 and 1033, and adding a new section to be known as 1029A. The bill passed second reading yesterday and was placed on the calendar for today for third reading.

The health and police committee made a most comprehensive report to the house, in part as follows:

June, 1910, 6.16.

The tabulated figure of 6.16 tons of than the assessed value of the land ascane per ton of sugar for the month of a minimum in case of forcelosure of the cane per ton of sugar for the month of June is a higher yield than actually recovered from the cane. This is due to a too conservative estimate of the stock in process for the previous month.

Crop of 1911.

Milling of this crop was commenced on November 8, 1910, and up to date 2950 acres have been harvested, which have yielded 7.15 tons of sugar per acre. The small yield is due to the fact that the acreage harvested is made up largely of our lightest rations; also to the fact that the inject bare have have have have been that when the lien is forestosed and the land is knocked down to the Territory, in the sosence of a bid above the upset price, the assessed value of the land may be paid to the owner out of land may be paid to the owner out of land may be paid to the owner out of the revolving fund, and that the land

been poor on account of the heavy rains during December and January. It has taken 7.55 tons of came to make a ton of commercial sugar, while last year, up to the same date, it only took 7.10 tons of came to make a ton of sugar.

The sugar due to came ground is 21,115 tons. We have yet to harvest 3529.71 acres, which should yield about 9.03 tons of sugar per acre, or 31,885 tons, making a total for the 1911 crop of 53,000 tons of sugar.

Up to date we have 20,483.37 tons of sugar bagged, while last year at the same date we had 20,335.06 tons of sugar bagged. Considering the heavy rains that we have had to contend with during December and January, we are fortunate in having the harvesting so well advanced.

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exrecord for this company in early planting.

The area planted was 2400.01 acres, which, together with 4198.20 acres of rations, gives us an acreage of 6598.21 acres for the crop.

Hilling up was finished on November 1, which put that work two months ahead of the previous year.

With early planting and hilling up, the cane has had a magnificent start, and if favored with good growing conditions during the coming summer and fall, should be the banner crop.

The steam plows start, bery conditions during the coming summer and fall, should be the banner crop.

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The steam plows start, bery conditions during the coming summer and fall, should be the banner crop. improvements as well as the need of the improvements, etc. "Incidentally the bill improves the

tory, etc. recommends the passage of this bill."

## PREPARATION IS A VERY BAD THING

are placed in charge each time, or the selection of the head, even though it might be of a director who has just achieved success, it is practically a new start. New people are added to committees, and friends of the head flock to his standard. He believed that a permanent organization would not in-spire the ladies of the city to put forth so much energy to make the parade a success. It is believed that an effort will be made to have A. F. Wall, who conducted the 1911 Floral Parade successfully, take hold of the 1912 parade. There is a popular wish among the promotion people to have him do so

B. von Damm stated that the committee would have to fight for the mittee would have to night for the hoped-for appropriation from the legislature. The Republican conventions both endorsed appropriations for promotion work, but now the legislature insists that the county continue its appropriations, on the ground that the county gets direct results from promotion work while the Touristor results. tion work, while the Territory receives only indirect results. He thought action should be taken to secure the appropriation, and at once.

paired at a cost of \$1365.60, by the Kahului Bailroad Company. This wharf is now used by the Union Oil Company and by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to land goods for the Kihel store.

Labor.

We are only 169 men short as compared with last year at the same date, which is better than was anticipated. Our Filipinos, while not as steady as we hope they will be, have proved to be fairly good came cutters. We have thirty Filipinos working as peofit-sharers who are doing excellent work, which is certainly encouraging. The laborars, as a whole, seem well contented and are working well.

It gives me particular pleasure this year to state that the anticactory condition of the plantation is the natural

dition of the plantation is the natural result of the hard work and hearty cooperation of the employes in the different departments.

1910 Front and Loss Account. Dividends, \$1,800,000; surplus, \$601, 007.38. Total, \$0,941,607.88. Net profits on surer, \$0,906,742.25; sundry set profits, \$34,365.13. Total, \$0,001,007.38.